INCREASE AND REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY

Military Committee of the House of Representatives.

Examination of Major General Winfield Scott, of the United States Army, on the Subject of its Reorganization.

QUESTION BY MR. FALLENSER, Chairman of the Committee—What, in your opinion, should be the strength of the army of the United States at this time, in view of our extensive seaboard and foreign frontier, our present and prespective relations with the Indian tribes of the West, and the protection due to our several routes of emigrations.

west, and the protection due to our several routes of emigration?

Answar. The increase in the strength of the army, as provided for in the bill submitted by the War Department, now under consideration by the committee, I deem highly necessary. The bill proposes that there shall be two additional regiments of infantry and two of cavalry. This is, I consider, the minimum force that is essential to be added to the army to protect the from tiers against the hostilities of indians, the present force on the frontiers being entirely inadequate for that purpose. In Teras, the Indian hostilities have been more destructive than at other points, principally on account of the small force stationed in that country. The troops are constantly engaged in encounters with hostile ladians, and the least of men, when successful, is always in the inverse ratio of our inferior numbers. Hence the proposed increase, simply in reference to Indian frontiers, seems to be dictated by considerations both of policy and humanity, in order that adequate protection may be afforded to our border inhabitants without a useless sacrifice of our brave detachments.

The increase proposed, of two regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, organized like the present forces, and cheracterized by the like real and activity, would, in my opinion, give reasonable protection to our frontiers and overland immigrants. If the proposed increase essential to the present engencies of the country, without any foreign power. If such event were anticipated, it is presumed chat ten or filteen times as many regiments would be called for.

QUESTION BY MR. FAULENEE.—How many companies are to the probabilities of a foreign war?

ANSWER—This addition has no reference to war with any foreign power. If such event were anticipated, it is presumed chat ten or filteen times as many regiments would be called for.

called for.

on BY MR. FAULENER—How many companies are present on the seacoast of the Atlantic and the

nere at present on the seacoast of the Atlantic and the ulf of Mexico?

Answern—But twelve—two of which are at Boston; one cast of Boston; two at New York; none between oston and New York; two at Old Point Comfort; two t Charleston; none ou the Savannah; one at Pensucola; ne at Key West; and none at New Orleans.

QUERMON BY MR. PAULKERE—By the bill now before me he artillery has been reduced two regiments. Is it the eartillery has been reduced two regiments. Is it the eas the property of the property of the season of the season

idea, by this reduction, to confine that corps to duties on the seaboard?

ANSWER—The Secretary of War, after a full conference, has allowed me humbly to suggest to the sommittee (and neither presumes on more than a suggestion) that that part of the original bill contemplating a reduction in the present artillery be struck out, or that the artillery be left as it is. I would kere remark that it is not intended to withdraw any of the forces from the frontiers until the latter shall be tranquilled. The original bill recommended by the Secretary provided for roar additional regiments of infantry. This number, it is suggested, may be reduced to two if the artillery remain as at present.

Question by Min. Faulkers—What number of privates and non-commissioned officers should constitute a company in a regiment?

Question at Min. Faulkerer.—What number of privates and non-commissioned officers should constitute a company in a regiment?

Answer.—The Secretary of War and myself are agreed in suggreating the advantages of a sisding scale, placing it at the discretion of the President to increase and diminish the number of privates in a company to any number between sixty-four and one hundred, according to the varying exigencies of the service.

In the cavairy, no more than sixty-four privates to a company, fit for duty and actually present, are necessary; and it is not to be presumed that the President would authorize the increase of a company of cavairy more beyond the minimum than to provide for unavoidable cases of absence. This sliding scale might vary the number of the rank and file a little more than 55 per cent.

One difficulty which this suggestion would obviate is this:—We can never bring the numbers per company, (and consequently not these of the army) up to the full extent. If, for instance, the legal complement be ten thousand mea, we can never have on the muster and pay rolis more than eight thousand five hundred. If the legal establishment be limited to twelve thousand mea, ten thousand would probably be our nearest approach, and so or.

Under the law, we never can recruit up to the maximum, from the fear that we may exceed it. On any given day the government must always be months behind in its knowledge of the deaths and desertions which have occurred at all the distant posts, and with detachments of recruits in route to join these posts. As we cannot assume an average

A along scale, tryin os to lou privates in a company, qualified to apply only to companies on reunote frontiers, has ex stel since the begining of General Taylor's administration. We, army officers, are fully persuaded that a similar provision, applicable to all companies, is equally needed, and I cannot foresse any danger of abuse from the great of the power.

QUESTON BY MR. FAULKNER—Does the increase of regiments, as proposed, make any improper increase in the number of officers.

ANNUR.—The bill takes twenty-eight captains from the Quartermaster's department, eight from the Adjutant General's department, and eight from the Subsistence department; it reduces all the captains and lieutenants in the ordannee and topographical corps, which makes it necessary to transfer these officers to other regiments, which would make no increase of the personnel, but would merely change designations. QUESTON BY MR. FAULKNEE—What policy dictates the taking of these officers you have mentioned from the corps stated?

other regiments, which would make no increase of the personnel, but would merely change designations.

Question at Min. Facultum—What policy dictates the taking of these officers you have mentioned from the corps stated.

Answess—In the army list, under the head of Quartermaster's Department, eight captains, and under the head of Adujutant General's Department eight other captains are permanently designated as satistants. Many of these officers are peculiarly adapted for the duties appertaining to their positions respectively; but a few not. Those unfitted for their present positions may be admirably adapted to other duties, whilst other officers being the permanency of such designations, gives a choice amongst the whole army for selections and interchanges according to the development of peculiar talents and accomplishments.

These changes of officers meet generally with the approbation of the army. There are many topographical engineers who would, under the bill, be transferred to the content: whilst there are captains and lieutenants of ordannee, as well as of topographical engineers, who would dishies very much a transfer to the artillery or infantry. Some would abor it. I do not, howeve, particularly blame them for accidental preferences; but no reform can be effected without offending interests as well as prejudices. I do not admit that a transfer, in any case, could be called a sacrifice. The tapographical engineers was, at first, an anomoly. There ought to be but the corps of eugineers, are alike employed on these civil any case, could be called a sacrifice. The tapographical engineers, are alike employed on these civil works. There is, then, no necessity for two corps. I do not think there is any particular hardship in transferring capitains and lieutenants from one branch of the service between the stillery according to adaptation. All corps in the samp are aller respectable. Juniors of the artillery is more respectable than the lifeary for example; or the ordinace officers, that they are better than

sciences.

QUESTION BY MR. FAULENER—What is your opinion of the increase of brigadiers general, provided for by the

the increase of brigadiers general, provided for by the bill?

Answer.—I think they are needed. The considerations which have suggested an increase are these :—We have free geographical military departments for the convenience of command, inspections, &c. The country on the Prefile, including Utah, is one; New Mexico the second, Texas is the third; the country not embraced in those departments, and west of the Mississippi, is the fourth, and all on this side of the Mississippi, is the fourth, and all on this side of the Mississippi, is the fourth, and all on this side of the Mississippi, is the fourth, and all on this side of the Mississippi, is the fourth idea is to have a Brigadier General for each of those geographical departments; one for the Quartermaste's department, (which would, no doubt, he as at present) to make the Adjutant General a Brigadier General, his rank at present being that of Colonel. It is very proper that he should be a Brigadier General. The other two the War Pepartment wishes to make Inspectors General—not having any direct command of troops, but to make the four of all the military posts once a year, which would be as much as they could do. They would observe defects, wants, Acc., and report promptly upon them. The bill provides, in addition to the foregoing, for a brigadier general of cusineers. These brigadiers are highly necessary to the good of the service. It will be better or

couted with the increase. Two full regiments have always constituted a brigade in the regular service. With the proposed facrease, the army would consist of nine brigades and a half, besides the engineers. Taking into consideration the proposed distribution of the brigadiers, and supposing each to be constantly in health, the number would be rather below the wants of the service. Question by Mr. Faulking.—What is your opinion as to the number of Ansistant Adjutants General, as contained in the original bill submitted by the department?

Answars.—I satisfied the Secretary of War that eight the satisfied of the service, and he authorized me to suggest to the committee the substitution of eight instead of the serva in the original bill.

Mr. FAULKERE.—General Scott, state to the committee any other changes which occur to you as proper in the

RE. FAULKER.—General Soott, state to the committee any other changes which occur to you as proper in the bill.

GENERAL SCOTT.—The duty of supplying clothing to the troops has for some twelve years been conflict to the troops has for some twelve years been conflict to the Quartermaster's Department of the staff; it was formerly in the hands of a Commissary General of Purchases. It is proposed to transfer it to the commissariat, (subsistence department,) to relieve the Quartermaster General, whose department is overburdened with that superathed duty; whereas the Commissariat of Subsistence, with a little aid from the line, would be fully competent to execute the extra duty.

There is a suggested change in the bill as originally submitted, that the words "the cases not provided for in the 98th article of war" be inserted in the 10th section, after the words, "the following rules shall regulate the command and rank officer."

[Here follows 98th article of war.]

This article was adopted in 1775—before the Declaration of Independence—and is a necessary part of the code regulating rank. I also suggested an addition to the end of the rule of rank prescribed in the bill to grevent a junior officer, by writte of his brevet, being placed, by assignment of the President, above his senior by brovet. Nature does not more about a taccum, than senior officers abhor being placed under the command of a junior.

QUESTION BY MR. FALLKER—State your opinion of the importance of brevet rank. I am not a brevet officer at this time; I have been. I am persuaded that it gives to government the means of stimulating its officers to the bigheat deeds of valor and other distinguished conduct.

In a republican government there can be but few ex-

ouct.

In a republican government there can be but few rewards for great services. Of these, the system of brevets may be regarded as the principal. It is wonderful how the hope of winning a brevet stirs the souls of young officers, and, indeed, of officers not so young. Os the field, when about to engage the enemy, it is common to hear officers, in the act of drawing swords, exclaim:

"Here goes for a brevet to-day."

Ender judicious legislation, such as this bill proposes, the rulejoverning brevet rank is so simplified that heart-burnings could scarcely ever be created by bestowing that reward on officers specially distinguishing themselves.

that reward on officers specially distinguishing themselves.

In commenting upon a section of the bill relative to service rations, General Scott said—
I had cothing to do with the provision in the bill relative to service rations. The Secretary of War inserted that without consultation with me. In 1859, by the permission of the Secretary, I prepared an ameadment for the consideration of the Military Committee of the House, providing for an additional ration for every five years' service as a service ration, which amendment I harded to a member of that committee, who informed me that the committee had agreed to report it, but that the chairman would probably (in the House) speak against and kill it.

You, sir, (addressing Colonel Beuton.) were the occupant then of a position which, I believe, you held for twenty years—that of Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate—and my amendment met with your approval.

When the friend in the House Cemmittee found

your approval.

When the friend in the House Cemmittee found that his Chairman (a great economist) would oppose the amendment in the House, he induced the Committee to send for me to meet them, and to overcome the objection of the Chairman. In discussing the proposition with him, he very gruffly demanded of me, "Have you not pay enough?" I replied, "Yes; strike the general officers out;" and it was done. Thus it is that all officers have since received the service ration except general officers.

officers have since received the service ration except general officers.

The reason of the Secretary of War for placing in this bill Generals on the same footing with other officers in respect to service rations, is this: if the bill should pass, general officers will be as liable as others to be placed on the retired list, and without service rations. A Major General would receive, in the whole, less money than a Colonel on the same list.

Mr. Fachenne alled the attention of General Scott to that provision of the bill which related to the suspension of an officer's rations when absent from his post over a certain time, and requested his opinion upon it.

REMAINS OF GENARL SCOTT IN REPLY—It is difficult sometimes to get officers back to their regiment as promptly as is wished. Indeed, this difficulty, some years since, necessitated an order similar to the provision in the bill. from which the idea is borrowed. The bill gives an efficer ample time, according to distance, to return to his duties. If his leave exceeds that time, it seems reasonable that his rations (not pay) should be stopped.

Otherion by Mr. Fallender—State your opinion as to

rems reasonable that his rations (not pay) should be stopped.

QUESTION BY MR. FAULKERE—State your opinion as to the expediency of a retired list for the army.

Asswes—I think highly of it. We have some forty-oid efficers rendered, by diseases, wounds, or premature old age, unfit for active duty. There are some who are from five to seventeen years my seniors; some of high rank, three as low as apptain, and perhaps two as low as lieutenant. They are, nearly all, officers who have served most honorably, and continue to be gentlemen of high moral worth; but they impede promotions and the activity and efficiency of the service. Their retirement would greatly improve the army.

A No injustice can be done any one, as there are two checks in the way. In the first place the board for the examination of cases for retirement is a check; and in the next the Senate, which has the confirmation of the successors to the retired officers. We have, then, a double security against mjustice.

next the Senate, which has the confirmation of the succeasors to the retired officers. We have, then, a double
security against injustice.

I consider the additional section, limiting the time for
placing officers on the retired list to one year, as very
proper. The necessity for a renewal of the power to retire officers would hardly arise more than once in every
fitteen years. Indeed, it would take fifteen or twenty
years to accumulate a sufficient number of infirm officers to make it necessary to invoke Congress to renew
the power of retiring them.
QUESTION—State more in detail the views which
caused you to differ from the Secretary of War as to the
expediency of reducing the regiments of artillery.

Answer—In the conversation which I had with the
Secretary, I regretted the proposed reduction of two
regiments of artillery. We conversed freely on the subject, and differed; but finally we so far approximated
that he paid me the compliment to say that he had more
confidence in my opinion, with reference to artillery,
than be had in his own. In this connexion let me say
that the Secretary was bred in the infantry and cavalry, and was indeed an excellent officer in both. I
was bred an artillerist, and on that account, I suppose,
he deferred to my judgment on this point.

Our country has now nearly finished an excellent sys-

that the Secretary, was bred in the infantry and cavalry, and was indeed an excellent officer in both. I was bred an artillerist, and on that account, I suppose, he deferred to my judgment on this pount.

Our country has now nearly finished an excellent system of defence on the Atlantic and Gulf seaboard by fortifications, on which a great amount of money has been expended, which all military men have become more perauaded are necessary. Each of these fortifications requires small garrisons, in time of peace, to keep them in order and save them from dilapidation. The attillery should garrison these fortifications: but we have been obliged to withdraw and send the artillery fato the Indian countries.

The artillery has made, in the field, excellent infantry and light infantry. Willing, then, as they have ever been, to do any duty, in peace and in war, which has been assigned them, why should they be deprived of the name in which they have gained distinction:

The cadets who excelled in artillery duty at West Point are made officers in the artillery, and are adapted to that duty, and also make excellent infantry. Seveneighths of them are now engaged as infantry. In Mexico I often had occasion to witness their excellent conduct with both arms.

Its members have never said, when required to face Mexicains or Indians, "We cannot fight with muskets—we are artillerists."

The chance of returning to their position as artillerist in our permanent forts, so long as their name remains unchanged, cheers them wherever they are—in the swamps of Florida or wids of Pexas.

Mr. Thomas M. Howe, a member of the committee, called the attention of General Sect to that clause of the bill reducing the officers of the ordance corps, and asked if it would not be doing injustice to those officers, who would, by virtue of a special act of Congress, be entitled to a captaincy after fourtiern years continuous service in that corps, and who, if this bill passed, by being transferred to other regiments or corps: that promotion in the same co

Common Pleas. Before Hon. Judge Baly.

Fun 16.—Habers Corpus.—An application was made by Mr. F. Byrne for a writ of habeas corpus to bring up Mr. C. Bainbridge Smith, an attorney and counsellor of this Court, who has been committed by Judge Green, of the First District Court, for some alleged contempt srising out of a case before that Justice, and in which Mr. C. B. Smith was counsel. Judge Paly granted the writ, and immediately discharged Mr. Smith from costady, on the ground that Justices courts not being caused, on the ground that Justices courts not being caused of record ners and empowered to commit for quaternyt.

Progress of the Huntelpal Revolution.
THE STREETS AGAIN—THE MAYOR VERSUS THE
LIGOR DEALERS—THE BELGIAN PAUPERS—LETTHE FROM MR. MALI, THE CONSUL—THE COMPLAIRT BOOK.

It appears that the present fifthy condition of many of the streets is owing to the fact that the contracts of some of the street contractors have been withdrawn in consequence of their failure to fulfil them. This difficulty, we are assured, will very soon be obviated, and New York will be as clean as it is possible to make it. The street aweeping machines have arrived from Phila-delphia, and in the course of a few days will be put in operation. Should the experiment prove successful, they will be of inestimable value to the city. Let us have the street sweepers at the earliest possible moment;

they are wanted even now.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE SUNDAY LIQUOR

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of a number of liquor dealers who were reported for selling on Sunday last, and it is the intention of the Mayor to appear before the Grand Jury, at the Court of Sessions, in person, with the afficavits, and have the offenders indicted and tried. The amount of bail has been fixed at \$1,000 in each This course will be taken with all persons re I hereafter. Licenses will not only be revoied nose arrested will be prosecuted to the full extent

of the law.

The Mayor is determined, at all hazards, to put an effectual stop to the sale of intoxicaling drinks on Sunday, and every effort will be made by him to accomplish this desirable reform.

Among others, warrants have been issued for the arrest of—

LETTER FROM MR. MALI, THE BELGIAN CONSUL CONSUL DE BELONGUE,) NEW YORK, Feb. 15, 1855,) TO THE HON. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the city of N York.—

To the Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of the city of New York.—
Sin—I have had the honor to receive your communication relating to the twelve Belgian emigrants by the Rochambeau; and you will readily understand how much I was pained to learn that, owing to new information which has just reached you, you have obtained the conviction that said paupers are of a dangerous character; that in consequence thereof, the arrangement entered into on Friday last between you and me, with the cooperation of the Commissioners of Emigration, based on the impression of all of us, that these people were merely indigents and not criminals, cannot now be carried into effect, but that you now feel induced to request me to cause said prisoners to be returned to Antwerp at the expense of the Belgian government.

Without wishing to dispute the correctness of the information under which you at present feel bound to act, I beg to say that I, on my part, remain without naws of any kind respecting the character of these individuals, and for this rea on already, you will, I trust, exouse me for not entering, as you suggest, into an examination of the merits of the case in its new aspect.

I would further menution that my consular stirributes, specified and limited as they are, do not suthorize me to enter into a specific arrangement in behalf of the Belgian government under present circumstances. For it is but justice to my own convictions to add that I do not believe the government I have the honor to represent would knowingly connive at the transportation of dangerous persons to this country. I have, therefore, at once transmitted a copy of your letter to the Belgian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, and solicited his instructions in the matter.

Before closing this permit me, sir, to give you my most earnest assurances that neither in my official capacity, nor as a citizen, shall I sver, by word or deed, do aught to countered your noble efforts to free this great city of the elements of crime and destitution. This task you have undertaken wit

Your most obedient servant, HENRY W. T. MALI, Consul of Belgium

Your most obedient servant.

HENRY W. T. MALL, Consul of Belgrum.

MAYOR'S COMPLAINT BOOK.

That the ashes opposite 105 Bayard street, 50 Fourth areans, 90 Bowery, ard 301 Mulberry street, have not been removed. What is the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps about? Has be left the city?

No. 50 Chastam street, known as the Mariners' Reucervous, is in a fifthy condition. The complaint was referred to the City inspector.

That there is no flagging in front of 283 and 285 Twelfth street, and that the sidewalk is almost impassable, being kneedeep in mud.

That there is no flagging in front of 283 and 285 Twelfth street, and that the sidewalk is almost impassable, being kneedeep in mud.

That the street and sidewalk opposite 500 Mulberry street is constantly obstructed with any number of old carts and Lamps who, it is hoped, will attend to it at once.

That a large number of ugly rowdies are in the habi of congregating in front of 305 Mulberry street, disturbing the whole neighborhood very much by playing bal fighting, yelling, and insulting people as they pass.

That a large coal box occupies the sidewalk corner o Vandewater and Pearl streets, on which generally sit a particularly on Sundays.

The same nuisance is permitted to exist at the zorne of Frankfort and Vandewater streets.

Hose Company No. 20 complains that the barber's pole in Ann street, between Nasaus and Broadway, is a great nuisance, being stuck in the walk, some distance inside of the gutter, and materially interrupts the company from getting into Broadway when there is a fre.

Edwin West, of 103 Fourth avenus, complains of the intelerable suisance of boys hawking newspapers through the streets on the Sabbath, disturbing the quiet of the day very much.

That a female impostor goes round the city collecting money under pretence that it is for charitable purposes, when in reality it is for her own use.

Fas. 17.- The President in the chair. The minutes of

the last meeting were read and approved. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. The following reports of committees were read a third

Of Committee on Assessments—In favor of confirming apportionment of assessment for opening Eleventh avenue, from 19th to 14th street; in favor of confirming assessment for flagging the north side of Thirty-third atreet, from Eighth to Ninth avenue; in favor of confirming apportionment of assessment for crosswalks in Third and Fourth avenues, from 12th to 12th street; in favor of confirming assessment for building a sewer in Sellivan street, from Prince to Houston street; in favor of confirming assessment for curb and gutter and flagging Forty eighth attent, from Sixth avenue to Broadway. Or Committee on Finance—in favor of resnitting flax against E. Van Zandt, James Baine, M. S. McNamara, W. E. Flemming and Martin Bates. Of Committee on Fire Department—in favor of proiting, &c., the fire law, as compiled; in favor of providing a temporary location at Yorkville for hook and ladder to 10, and other apparatus; in favor of building a new note carriage for hote company No. 19; in favor of placing the small bell now on Jefferson Market upon the new station house being built in the Ninth ward; in favor of providing a location for hook and ladder rompany No. 12. Of Committee on Filoze—it favor of increasing the pay of the person who cleans the fourth judicial court room to 510 per month. Of Committee on Streets—in favor of removing rocks and stones from silewalks and streets of Twenty first ward; in favor of removing rocks and stones from silewalks and streets, between Second and Third avenues, in favor of removing rocks and stones from silewalks and streets of Twenty first ward; in favor of removing Thirteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, in favor of removing rocks and stones from silewalks and streets of Twenty first ward; in favor of confirming assessment in the for paving Thirty-ninth street, between String and Houston street; in favor of confirming assessment in force of confirming assessment in force of confirming assessment in favor of confirming assessment in favor of confirming assessment in favor

eighth to 123d street. Of Committee on Salaries and Offices—In favor of paying Edward Hoppin one hundred and forty-four dollars for services as Street Inspector, Sixteenth ward. Of Committee on Assessment In favor of confirming sundry assessment lists. Of Committee on Police—In favor of paying Drs. Kimbark, Collett and Resembiller for medical services at various station houses; in favor of paying claim of Elias Nichols, M.D., professional services during the prevalence of the cholers in 1849. Reselution is favor of having members of the Common Council furnished with a copy of the maps of the wharves and piers of the North and East rivers. Report of Committee on Finance—In favor of refunding Andrey Duan the amount of expenses paid under a vold assessment sale; in favor of exmunerating John Bechamp for damages sustained by an overflow of water at the corner of Fitty fourth street and Third avenue; in favor of paying the Commissioners of Grade, balance bill of expenses. Communication from the Assessors of the Street Department, submitting sundry assessments for confirmation. Report—Of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of building a new carriage for Hose Compay No. 20. Of Committee on Saleries and Offices, in favor of increasing the salary of the Assistant Clerk in the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies' office. Of Committee on Streets, in favor of flagging, &c., Sufolis street, from No. 184 to 178; in favor of flagging, &c., Sufolis street, from No. 184 to 178; in favor of flagging, &c., in Goorets and Broom streets; in favor of flagging, &c., in Goorets and Broom streets; in favor of flagging, &c., in favor of flagging, &c., Downing street, from No. 63 to Variek street. Of Committee on Wherves, Piers and Silns, in favor of repairing pier No. 24, North river. mittee on Wharves, Piers and Sins, in favor of repairing pier No. 54, North river. After bisposing of some other routine matters, the Board adjourned to Monday next.

Marine Court.

Befere Hon, Judge McCarthy.

ORDER FOR AN ATTACHMENT ISSUED AGAINST AN EDITOR FOR CONTEMPT.

FEB. 16—At the sitting of the court this morning, Marine Court.

Judge McCarthy said that his attention had been calleto an article in the New York Daily Times of yesterday, to an article in the New York Daily Times of yesterday, reflecting upon the court and the administration of justice thereon. The Judge raid that, while he never noticed any newspaper attack upon himself personally, in this case he considered it due to the position he occupied to notice it. The paragraph referred to was wholly without foundation. The alleged occurrence never happened. The motive of the attack he could not conceive, particularly supearing in a paper of the standing of the times. The distinguished position now occupied by the editor of that paper had been alleded to by the persons who called his (the Judge's) attention to the matter; but that is no excuse. I care not what position he occupies. The courts of justice must be respected. The Court, thereupon, directed the clerk to serve the proper notices on the clitors and proprietors of the Daily Times, to appear and show cause on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, why they should not be punished for a contempt, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes.

misdemeanor, is punishable by fine of \$250 or 30 days imprisonment, or the offending party can be sent to Blackwell's Island, in the discretion of the Court, as the Marine Court possesses the same jurisdiction and power as the Supreme Court. In cases of contempt, the offence may prove a serious matter, unless the parties purgo themselves of the contempt. The paragraph alluded to is most unjust. Judge McCarthy has been indefatigable in his attention to his judicial duties at all times, and sore particularly for the past ten days. His associates being absent from illness, Judge McCarthy, in order to dispose of the very heavy calendar of causes, has frequently sat in court till 11 o'clock at night.

quently sat in court till 11 o'clock at night.]

**PARTIX PS. Spolasso. This was an action before the Court, without a jury, for an assault and battery. The plaintiff is the widow of Mr. Phonix, who was formerly District Attorney of this city, and the defendant is the well known and eccentric doctor, otherwiss Baron Spolasso. It appeared from the evidence that the Doctor went to the plaintiff's house to prescribe for a patient, and being interfered with in his professional duties, he became wroth, and assaulted the plaintiff in the breast with his first; he also brandished his cane at the lady and used abusive epithets. The Court gave judgment against the defendant for \$150 and costs.

The Gibbs Divotce Case.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.
From 16.—Lowica Gibbs vs. Agron S. Gibbs -Measta, J Brady and Ackley for defendant, Messrs. R. Busteed

nd Culver for plaintiff.

BOFFMAN, Justice.—The action was for a divorce on the ground of adultery. The cause was brought on for trial on the 29th of November, 1854, and the Judge, after charging the jury, delivered to them a written paper, of

charging the jury, delivered to them a written paper, of which the following is a copy:—

First- Has the defendant, Aaron S. Gibbs, been guilty of adultery in the year 1851, 1852, or 1853; and, if so, in which year?

Frond-If you find any adultery proven, then answer whether it is made out, by express proof, that such offence has been forgiven by the plaintif?

Third—If you find any adultery proven, and that it is not proven by express teatimouty to have been forgiven—then answer whether the plaintiff voluntarily consbitted with the defendant after knowledge of the fact of such adultery:

The jury, not having agreed at the end of about two were directed to seal their verdict, and bring it in

On that morning they handed up a verdict in a scaled envelope, as follows:—

We, the undersigned jurors, empannelled in the case of Gibbs ws. Gibbs, do bring in a verdict for the plaintiff.
Signed, New York, November 29, 1854, and signed by all the jurors.

At the same time the questions in the handwriting of the Judge which he has given them were handed back to him, with these words at the foot of the first question.— "Aaron S Gibbs has been guilty of adultery previous to June, 1855."

June. 1855."

To the second question the word "No" was subjoined, and to the third no answer was given.

The Judge directed the returns to be entered on the minutes, with permission to apply to enter judgment, and a stay of proceedings in the interim for a limited period. Such a motion is now made.

An affidavit is also produced, sworn to by each of the jurors, expressly stating that they intended to have

jurors, expressly stating that they intended to have found for the plaintiff fully, and would have answered the last question in the negative—that they supposed the paper handed them was a guide for their consideration, and had not supposed it necessary, or expected that it should be signed, or was part of their duty to sign it,

it should be signed, of was part of their duty to sign it, or explicitly to answer it.

No doubt the general vardict was sufficient to have entitled the plaintiff to judgment. The charge covered at length the three points submitted in the paper. It is also true that had the jury not separated, and the omission been pointed out on their coming into court, they could have been sent back immediately to supply it, if such was their decision. (Blackley vs. Sheldon, 7 John. Rep. 52. Winslow vs. Draper, 8 Flekering, 170.)

The cases of Doughas vs. Toussy, (2 Wendelt, 355), and flrown vs. Hoyt, (3 John. R. 255), appear also to settle, that the jury might have been sent back, even after their bringing in their realed verdict the next morning. A juror who signed the verdict, at night when the jury separated, dissented from it when poiled, and the jury were sent out again.

I am also inclined to think that the siffdayts of the incres are admissible. (Dana vs. Fucker, 4 John. R. 487 Sargent vs. — 5 Cowen, p. 100; exparts Cay Kendell, 6 ibid 53; Jackson v. Dicherson, 13 John. Rep. 309.) The noclast strictness upon the aubject of a verdict has been

be concluded out of a verdict, it was a made in Porter vs. Rummery (10 Mass. Rep. 65), and in Summons vs. Baxter (9 Georg. 143), a verdict was held to be good merely upon a construction which the court deemed reasonable, and on the ground that verdicts were not to be avoided except from necessity. from necessity.

The result, in my opinion, is, that the verdict is good, and that judgment must be entered upon it. No costs of this motion to either party.

Police Intelligence, CURIOUS CASE OF ALLEGED GRAND LARGENY. Yesterday, officer Wade, of the Fifth ward police, arrested a man named Henry B. Wood, charged with having stolen \$1,500, in bank bills, from Joseph M. Wiggins, or Rochester. It appears that Wiggins and Wood were stopping together at the Girard House in Heptember last, and, as is alleged by the complainant, Wood abstracted ard, as is slieged by the complainant, Wood abstracted from his pocket book \$1,500 in bank notes, that the complainant did not miss his money for some days after wards, and the day following the alleged robbery leaned Wood \$1,500, without even missing the \$1,500 that he states was atolen the day previous. A complaint being made at the time before Justice Clarke, at the Lower Police Court, that magistrate issued a warrant for the arrest of Wood, and placed the same in the hands of her genn Devoe, of the Chief's office, for execution. The accused, however, leaving the city, could not be found, and it was only within the last few days that any trace of him could be discovered when it was ascertained that he was to call at the International Hotel for so me beggage that had been directed to that house for him. Arrangements were therefore made for the capture of Wood, and calling yesterday for the baggage, information of the fact was given to officer Wade, who facthwith arrested him. The prisoner was taken before Justice Boart, who locked him up for accurate two. The accused, Wood, denies the charge made against him, and hints very attempty that the complainant down and appear against him, for reason that he slame of had been against him, for reason that he slame of him been against him, for reason that he slame of had been

engaged in some swindling transactions in this city and Philadelphia. ALLEGED STREET ROBBERY.

A young man named Henry Hemming was arrested to the Bowery, on Thursday night, by officer Green, of the Lower Police Court, charged with having, in company with another man not yet arrested, decoyed Mr. John Murray, a cotton broker, into air alleyway in Church street, near Leonard, and while there thrusting their hands into his pockets, and robbing them of their contents. The complainant states that on getting him into the dark alleyway, the man not yet arrested put his hand into his pocket and abstracted his pocketbook containing \$80, some promissory notes and invoices, in all valued at about \$300, while the prisoner, Hemming, teck his watch and chain away, which was valued at \$100, and, having stripped him of his valuables, the fellows escaped before be could raise an abrox. The accused, who was arrested a short time after the allocal larceny, was, on heing taken before Justice Bogart, dentified by the complantant, and was therefore fully committed for trial by the magistrate. with another man not yet arrested, decoyed Mr. Joh

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES. Yesterday, officers Martin and Underhill, attached to the Second District Police Court, arrested a young man named Abraham Hineman, formerly of Philadelphia charged with false preferees, in having, it is alleged, obtained possession of five borses, valued at \$605, the property of Jacob Gemeenhouser of Washingten street. Philadelphi, by false pretences and fraudulent representations. The complainant states that, in the city of Philadelphi, on the 26th uit, he sold to the accused the above property, and taking in exchange notes of the accused for the debt that at the time of the sale the accused or the debt that at the time of the sale the accused stated that he was a responsible man, and that there would not be the alightest doubt about the motes being duly honored; that, upon these representations, the property was delivered; that the complainant has sever yet received the value of the said notes, which have not been redeemed by the accused. Hineman brought the horses on to New York, and was arrested with two of them in his possession. He was committed for examination, by Justice Brennau.

Charles of Porround An Order. the Second District Police Court, arrested a young man

CHARGE OF FORGING AN ORDER.

A young man, named James Calhouu, was arrested yesterday by officer Nichieser, charged with having forged the name of L. M. Pease, of the Five Foint Misforged the name of L. M. Pease, of the Five Foint Missions, to an order for one chest of tas on a grocery house in Front street. Mr. Pease declared the signiture to be a forgery, and a complaint being made by Measrs. Perter & Co. against the accused, he was arrested and held to answer the charge by Justice Bogart at the Lower Police Court.

ALLEGED BUSGLARY.

George Simmons and Mahlon Cannon, were arrested by the Third ward police on Thursday night, charged with having hursing and research the street of Standard with having hursing and street the street of Standard with having hursing and street the street of Standard with having hursing and street the street of Standard with having hursing and street the street of Standard with having hursing and street the street of Standard with having hursing and street the street of Standard with having hursing and street the street of Standard with having hursing and street the street of Standard with having hursing and street the street of Standard with having hursing and street the street of Standard with having hursing and street the street of Standard with having hursing his street the street of Standard with having hursing his street the street of Standard with his street with his street of Standard with his street wi

with having burglariously entered the store of Stephen S. Chamberlain, of 239 Fulton street, and stealing therefrom three fixins of butter, valued at \$90. It is alieged that the property was found in their possession, and when arrested were rolling it away from the store of Mr. Chamberlain. The prisoners were brought before Justice Bogart, who committed them for examination. CHAPGED WITH STRALING BONES.

rday, Sergeant Smith, of the Lower Police Court, arrested John McBride, captain of a lighter, charged with stealing 7,564 shin bones, the property of Christian Swritz, of Cedar street, and valued by him at \$142. It is alleged that McBride being engaged to discharge a cargo of
bones from a vessel lying in the Fast River, managed
to retain the above mentioned quantity, which, it is alleged, he sold to Frederick Kleman, who purchased the
same in good faith. The accuse I was taken before Justice
Bogart, who committed him for examination.

THE ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF SENT UP.

some weeks ago, for stealing the bed clothes from different hotels in the lower part of the city, was yesterday sent to the Penitentiary for one year by Judge stuart, in the Special Seasions, having received two months' sentence on each charge preferred against h'm. Six complaints were preferred, on each of which he received sixty days sentence It will be a year, therefore, betore Mr. Lyman will make his next appearance before the public.

The Case of Young Hernandez. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1855. I saw it stated in the Herald of the 10th inst., that

proceedings had been commenced by Francisco Ellas Her-nandez against Francis Stoughton, the Spanish Consul at this port, but that, under the treaty, he (Mr. S.) is not amenable to a process for arrest. This has led a great many to believe that there was no law in this coungreat many to believe that there was no law in this country to control the acts of the Spanish Consul, however guilty he might be. To prove that such is not the case, I shall request you to publish in your valuable paper, a copy of the writ holding both Mr. Carnobeli and Mr. Stoughton to bad in the sum of \$2,000 each. In conclusion, I shall state that if the Spanish Consul has escaped thus far being arrested, and being required to give the requisite bad, it has been by prudently confining himself to his bed, and not coming to New York in the course of the last week.

site ball, it has been by prodectly confining himself to his bed, and not coming to New York in the course of the last week.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

The President of the United States of America to the Marshall of the Southern District of New Fork, greeting:—
We command you, that you take Francis Stoughton, Consul of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, in New York, and Gristoval Carnobell, otherwise called Cristoval Carnobell, otherwise called Cristoval Carnobell, otherwise called Cristoval Carnobell of the Winter of the United States of America for the Southern District of the United States of America for the Southern District Of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New York, in the raid Southern District, on the 15th day of February, 1853, to answer unto Francis bilas Hernandes, by Francisco de Armar, his prochain answ, plaintiff to a plea of trespass. And sloo to a certain bill of the said plaintiff against the said defendant for trespass, seasult and but tery, and false imprisonment of the said plaintiff, to his damage ten thousand dollars, as is said, according to the custom of the said Court, before the said Judge, then and there to be exhibited, and that you have then there this writ.

Witness, Samuel R. Betts, Essa, Judge of the said Lag.

Witness, Samuel R. Betts, Esq., Judge of the said Dis

triet Court of the United States, at the city of New York, the 5th day of February in the year 1856.
GEO. W. MORTON, Clerk.
THEODORE SEDGWICK, Attorney.
Onfaffidavits laid before me, it is ordered that the defendants be held to ball in the sum of \$2,000 each. Feb. 8, 1865.

Theatres and Exhibitions. and lavorite vocalist, Mas Louisa Pyne, takes place thi evening; and, as it is the last night of the opera season no doubt the theatre will be crowded in every depart ment. Mas Pyne has many claims upon the musica people of New York. Let them do their duty to-night "Cindercila" and the "Bona Fide Travellers" are the pieces selected.

BOWERY THEATER -The benefit of Mr. G. C Charles BOWARY IMARYA—The healest of Mr. 6. C. Charles and his last appearance at this cetablishment, come off to night. The drams of the "Momentous Question," in which Mrs. M. Jones: appears as Rachael Byland is the first piece. This will be followed by "Our Gal," the farce of the "first-bimns in Japan," and the "Three Jack Sheppards on Horseback."

the farce of the "Irishman in Japan," and the "Three Jack Sheppards on Horseback."

Burnos's Turarus.—By desire, Mr. Burton will repeat his performance of Billy Lackaday and his favorite part of Guy Goodluck in "John Jones." The bill is not which cannot fail to draw a large sudience. There are in the farce of "Where Shall i Line?" and the concluding piece will be the comedy of "Ewechearts and Wives. "Wallack's Turarus.—Brougham's comedy of "The Gene of Life" is the first piece. Measure Bilake, Leeter, Brougham, Miss Ross Bennett, Mrs. Brougham and other eminent artistes in the cast. The concluding piece will be "O'Flanningan and the Fairies." is which a new scene representing Donny brook Fair will be presented.

Assurican Museum.—The afternoon ammements consist of the drama of "Bon Casar" de Basan" and other features, and in the evening the much schopfed drams of "Boeina Mendows." and the farce of "The finiths." Clarke, Hadaway, and Miss Mestayer, in the leading parts.

parts.

Wood's Minstrains.—The same amusing features of entertainment as given every evening.—Negro ininstrelsy, and the "Hotel d'Afrique."

Bucklet's Exempaires.—This company is doing well. The hall is crowded every evening, and the sudience admire the excellent burlesque of "Lucrevia Borgia."

Mn. McIvrynamili give a lecture and vocal entertain-mnt on Monday evening, at Chaton Hall.

ment on Monday evening, at Clinton Hall.

FOREIGN MUSIC AND THE DRAM A.

The London Globe, of the 2d, says.—The popular actor Mr. "O." Smith, of the Adelphi Theatre, died last evening, having suffered from illness for some weeks. Mr. imith had been for, we believe, nearly fifty years upon the stage, and though in his appearances before the public he was generally associated with some of the most wicked deeds of melo drams, we believe that in private life he was deservedly respected by those who here him.

Mrs. Pane Callen.

private life he was deservedly respected by those who knew him.

Mrs. Pyne Galton, a well known pianiste, has made her dibbit at the Boho Theatre, in Wallace's opera of Maritana. She is said to have a great soprano voice without much power.

Mr. Macready has given a reading at Melbourne, for the benefit of the Literary Institute.

Julien's "Mexact" night, at Covent Garden, proved a great auccess.

Her Majesty a Theatre, London, win not be open this season. Fran Johanna Wagner will be the chief attraction at Covent Garden.

The fit James's Theatre has closed, Mrs. Seymour failed to make it pay expenses.

tion at Covent Garden.

The St. Jumes's Theatre has closed, Mrs. Seymour failed to make it pay expenses.

Mr. Charles Pitt is playing at Nottingham Mr. Sheridas Knowles is preaching at Wolverhampton, and Mr. Duns has been giving his American entertulament in the same place.

The Theatre Royal, Elisburg, has been opened by an Italian opens company. Signor Seneditti is the tenor.

A Paris correspondent says: M. Seribe's new drama, "La Crarine," is to be played four times a week at the theatre was almost endusively occupied by his productions. A new commedy, by M. Leon Gestlan, entitled "Le Gattan des Rois," is to preparation.—At the Variables, a parody on "La Crarine" will shortly be produced.—

"La Demi-monde," a controly in five acts, by M. Alexandre Funna, jun., is promised at the Gynsmass.—At the Gaith, a new drama, in five acts, by M. Alexandre Funna, jun., is promised at the Gynsmass.—At the Fulls Dramathjune. The action takes place in the time of Louis XVI., and the scene lies partly at Versalites, partly is fewtorized, where the limmble heroine of the place magninimously waves the life of an aristocratical rival who is on the point of tunbiling down a precipical This is the only new poon of the significant importance produced during the part week.

Verdi hus a new opens, "Lee Viges Skrillenmas," in geleg real at I. Applequie.

St. Louis Malis and the Snow Drifts. We received twenty one mails yesterday from St. Louis, being from the 23d of January to the 12th last, the most of which hadbeen piled up for a time in the snow drifts on the prairies in Illinois. The mails going West met with the same obstructions, but finally found their way into St. Louis on the 18th inst. The following article from the St. Louis Republican of the 18th, describes the manner in which the mails were transported a portion of the distance, and also given some further idea of the abstructions with which these mains of the shatterians.

scribes the manner in which the smalls were transported a portion of the distance, and also gives some further idea of the sbatructions with which they met—
Saturday morning at 10 o clock, the indefatigable Capt. Courins might have been seen riding up Chesnut street on a dray load of letter bags, like a conqueror in his triumphal charlot. The sight was a gratifying one to all eya. Everyhody, great and small, havy and tide, rushed for the past office, and eagerly awaited the distribution of the mails. The crowd waxed tales and impatient. The scene resembled a run on a suspected bank, the only cause of griof, however, being that the deposits were no secure. The bank opened at last, and the letters were passed out at a rapid rate, each one in the crowd making off with his bands or pockete filled with documents of various shapes and colors. This dray load, however, was only a first instalment of the amount of mail matter due about 6 o'clock last evening, a train arrived at the opposite side of the river, on the Ohlo and Mississippi road, and soon after dark more than two hundred letter langs arrived at the Past Office under the charge of Mr. C. C. Marsh, a clerk in the Chicago Fost Office.

Capt. Cousins and Mr. Eaton, in their recent visit to the frigid rone, under weat a series of hardships equal to Sir John Franklin's or Dr. Kane's. We may be sure that the first of their adventures, prepared from the under which Capt. Cousins has kindly turnished us, may be interesting. They left this city last Monday evening, about fire

pi habitoan, and requested him to send them up too tiloomings to immediately, in a special train. This he told them he could not do, but would send them up mert morning.

They started next morning in the cars, and reached Roomington about dark. Here they found all the Eastern bound mail from St. I ouis, which had been constantly accumulating from the 2240 of January III that off the February, amounting to 104 bags of letters and 220 bags of newspapers. Here the cars were compelled to stop, on account of the track between Bloomington and Dwight being completely buried with snow, in some places several feet in depth. They employed a driver, four horses and a sleigh, to take them to Dwight, a distance of 52 miles, over a very rough and uneven road, mostly across the prairie, without any beaten track or mark to indicate the dangerous pits and hollows filled with drift snow. They paid \$100 for the horses and sleigh.

They loaded the sleigh, the same night they arrived at Bloomington, with the letter bags of mail matter, bound assward, and started for Dwight. Mr. John Burnap, of the Springfield Fost Office, joined them at this place. They reached Lexington, a distance of sixteen miles frem Bloomington, at 12 c clock at night, having auffered very severely from intense cold.

A very strong north wind swept across the praries, almost blinding the party with drift snow. After warming themseives thoroughly, they started on their journey at one o'clock. The wind blew still harder than when they arrived at Lexington, and the candle in the fantern went out, leaving them in almost total darkness, in an open prairie, exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and unable to proceed as they had lost their way. They drove around in different directions for about four hours when they found a farm house, Mr. Dawson's. Here they took the gears off their korses to feed them, and was soon lost to sight, as he scampered of towards his house trarted at daylight with three horses. The horses would not pull togetner. They end horses from

roud, and hired a horse from him. They reached Postiac on Wednesday evening, at dark hired four fresh
horses, and took on about fifty more bags of Eastera
mail, sent from this city. Took supper, and then started
for Dwight.

They left Mr. Burnap at Pontiac, and Mr. Fitch, road
agent, went with him. They reached a railroad station
house, kept by an individual named McManus, at a piace
about eight miles from Dwight, called Odeli, at 12
o'clock, Wednesday night. Their lantern had again been
extinguished, and they were almost heipless, they were
about eight miles from Dwight, called Odeli, at 12
o'clock, Wednesday night. Their lantern had again been
extinguished, and they were lind singuished, they were
about one of the control of the control of the control
his door, not withstanding they told him who they were,
their business, and that they were in danger of being
from to death. Offer of pay, entreaty, and even threats,
all were resorted to, but with no awalt. They were danily compelled to break in the door of his kitchen, and
warm themelves without obtaining has consent. The
attention of the Chicago and Mississippi Bailroad is called to this matter, and we trust they will attend to Mr.
McManus' case. He keeps the station hours at Odell.
They soon started, and when within three miles of
Dwight the tongue of their sleigh broke and their light
again went out. They bound the tongue together, and
welked through the enow in advance of the sleigh to prevent running into some rat or down some embankment.
About daylight, Thursday morning, the wind
was unable to extrice themselves. Mr. Earton started
to Dwight on foot for help, to get them out of the anavent running into some rat or down some embankment.
About daylight, Thursday morning, the wind
was unable to extrice it themselves. Mr. Earton started
to Dwight on foot for help, to get them out of the anavent running into a deep ditch filled with snow, and
was unable to extrice it themselves. Mr. Earton the redeep the sleigh. The entire party then went to wor

ang the letters brought down, he found them to amount to about 10,000.

THE DOG RATING CONTRADICTED.

The Republican contradicts the statement that a pertion of the passengers on the Hilmois Central road were forced to eat degs while detained in the snow drifts, and says the facts of the case are as follows:—

The train was frozen in mear Decatur, but the passengers suffered little except from reaction; the dogs in the neighborhood were left to enjoy their camine life, and the demon of staryation side out make his appearance. There were seven cars—fire first class, and two ascend class; and even brisk first were kept up, and succeeded admirably in driving off the "demon" of cold. The passengers kept themselves quite comfortable, and were acabled to foreign such dainty diet as spanied status, begin tenderloss, and pointer rib roasts.

Breaking Up of the Ice at St. Louis.

(From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 7)
BOATS (SLUKED AND DESTROYED.

The breaking up of the gorge above the city yester day, was followed by a train of disasters, very similar to those that teok place on the like occasion last year. One steamboat at least is sunk, a nonther seriously damaged, and several flats, barges, and canal boats aunk, destroyed or seriously injured.

The weather traving been solld for the past fee days, and the river continuing to rise, lead the effect of loosening the ice, aconer than was generally expected. A little before 4 P. M., the whole mass commenced its destructive career.

structive career.
The frating dock on which the Walk in the Water was undergoing repairs was torn from its fastenings, and together with its burden, floated off in the direction.

and together with its bursen, nowled of in the direction of Carlo.

The hull of the old steamer Alton, which was being torn up, way borne off by the ice, and soon found itself, as in days of yare, directing its course towards the sum ay south. The noving mass next came is couldness with the sang-box, constructing at the upper end of the leve, and having enapped one of its hawners, passed it, and moved swiftly conwards. The upper Mississippi wharf heat was the next object which the ice encountered, and was forced up from the river on the bank for a short distance, without, however, sustaining serious damage. The resistance which the ice had thus far met with, caused it to sheer off towards the centre of the stream.

a short distance, without, however, auxidizing, serious damage. The resistance which his less had thus far mot with, caused it to sheer off towards the centre of the stream.

As it passed on it rubbed, against the following boats: Rate Sweeney, ruits, G. W. Sparshawk, C. Besley, Reckuk wharf beat Sr. Fruit, Sherashawk, C. Besley, Reckuk wharf beat Sr. Fruit Sherashaw and the boats lying below. The Cheuteau did not receive material injury. The Backer State had her stern terribly crusled, the after part of the cabin being a complete week.

The Arabas had her guards beatly broken, and the barg Jim Caron, beinging to Capt. Beat, and worth about \$1.000, had its sides crushed together as it they had been those of an egg shelf.

The Martha Bo., had a hole knocked in her buil, but did not sink. The Regulator and Salik West escaped with little injury to either. The Alhanibra was a seriously injured as to sink, but she will be raised without difficulty.

The Westona's lines were cast loose by those on board before the ice struck her, and she flucted down the river. Sinc is badly straiged and broken.

Several canal hoats, barges and fluts were broken integlinters, and others were fore from their fastenings, and she did the destroying mass.

The ice, which had been composed of large solid cakes, began to separate into smaller and less destructive places and these past the Fairs. Took state, ham Galy, and other beats which by further down, without doing any particular mischief.

And thus ended the disasters of an event which our view friends have been led to regard with no little trepication. There were many "hairbreadth escapes," and sevens I holerous seems occurred, attended sometimes with considerable deager. Boatmen, in aedeavoring to secure their boats, were frequently picked headien; into the halls by the sudden and powerful consensation of the secure their boats,